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## Types of Exetastes and Wings

### of Exetastes and Ophion.

This plate is distributed for the purpose of aiding in picking out specimens desired for study in the revision of the ichneumonid genera Exetastes, Ophion, Enicospilus and Eremotylus.

Figs. 1-9 are photographs of various species of Exetastes illustrating the different types of form and color occurring among the North American species. The general form with variations in size, stoutness, length of ovipositor, is well shown. In color a majority of the species have the head and thorax black (rarely steel blue) and the abdomen black (Nos. 8 & 9) or reddish (Nos. 4 & 7), but many have the thorax partly (No. 3) or entirely (Nos. 1 & 6) and the abdomen reddish. Rarely the head and thorax are ornamented with a color pattern of yellow or white (Nos. 2 & 3), or the abdomen banded with black and yellow (No. 2), or the entire body is pale yellow with a pattern of black or reddish (No. 5).

The wings vary from clear hyaline to entirely blackish or smoky, or are sometimes more or less distinctly banded, the last type apparently always accompanying red body color.

In all species the clypeus is divided into basal and apical portions by a ridge or inflection, the areolet (cell A) of the front wing is large and trapezoidal and the nervellus (vein 1) of the hind wing is angled near the top.

The species of Ophion, Enicospilus and Eremotylus are, except rarely in Ophion, pale reddish or yellow, frequently with these colors forming a color pattern. Sometimes in Ophion where there is a definite color pattern, the red is replaced by a brownish color and very rarely the entire insect is blackish.

In these genera the front wing lacks the areolet (see cell A in wing of Exetastes) and the second recurrent (vein 2) is strongly basad of the intercubitus (vein 1); the ovipositor does not protrude beyond the apex of the abdomen; and the clypeus is rounded at apex, not pointed as in the related genus Thyreodon.

R. A. Cushman,  
Entomologist.

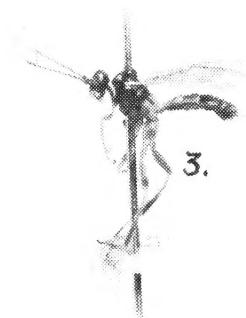
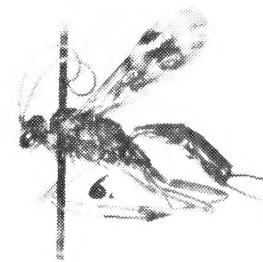
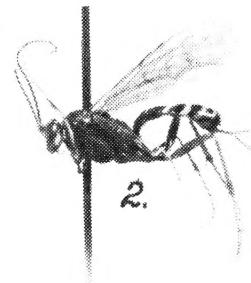
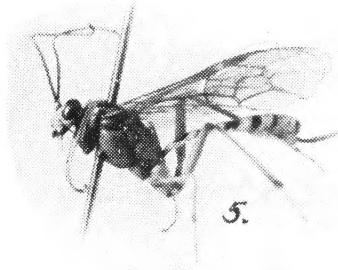
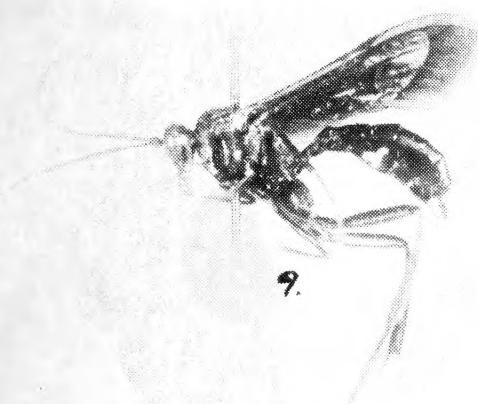
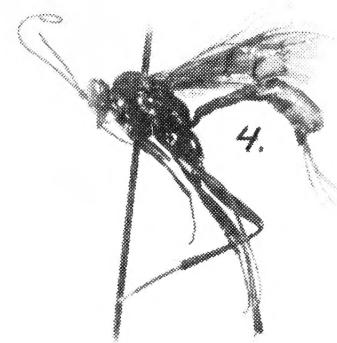
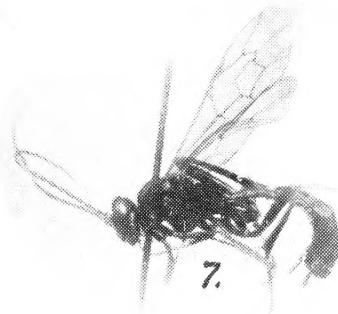
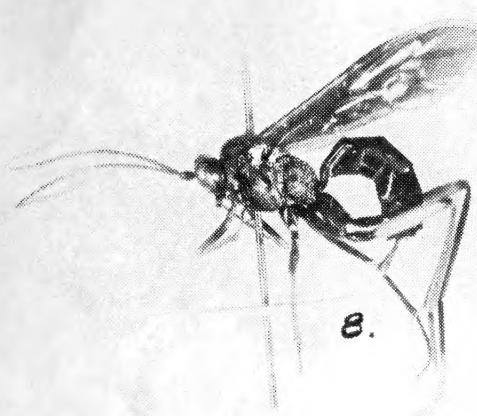
again from 265 east to 2242'

#### 1. Definition of Externalities and Optimal

-noq ləc̥iqs. bəq lərəl ejq̥i bəbliyif ař eue, qđo ořt sejseqa l̥is al  
yaliw jnɔrl ejt lo (A l̥eč) təloetis ejt, moljotim ičo egh̥i a yd enoř  
el gntw budi ejt lo (I n̥eč) zv̥ləvren. ejt l̥as l̥ubtozeg̥st̥ bna egiř ař  
qđoq enj r̥en belgus

In the letter to the Times of Dec. 20, 1861, Mr. T. C. Deane, of Boston, says:

R. A. Company  
Electrologist



## Various Types of Exetastes.

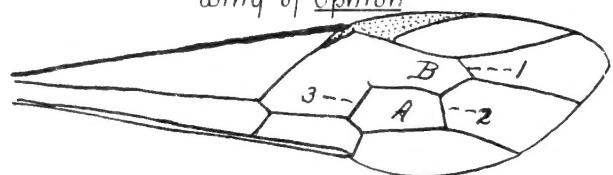
Wings of Exetastes



Note that cell A is large and trapezoidal and that vein 1 is broken near the top.

This, together with more or less compressed abdomen, usually exserted ovipositor, and transversely divided clypeus, will place most of the specimens.

Wing of Ophion



Note that vein 2 is based of vein 1. In Enicospilus and Eremotylus vein 3 is more gently curved so that cell A is much narrower, and Enicospilus has 1 or 2 chitinous spots at B.

